```
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PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2


* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  MAY 01   New CAS web site launched
 NEWS  3  MAY 08   CA/CAplus Indian patent publication number format defined
 NEWS  4  MAY 14   RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display
                   fields
 NEWS  5  MAY 21   BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
 NEWS  6  MAY 21   TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
 NEWS  7  MAY 21   CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German
                   patents
 NEWS  8  MAY 22   CA/CAplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese
                   patents
 NEWS  9  JUN 27   CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
 NEWS 10  JUN 29   STN Viewer now available
 NEWS 11  JUN 29   STN Express, Version 8.2, now available
 NEWS 12  JUL 02   LEMBASE coverage updated
 NEWS 13  JUL 02   LMEDLINE coverage updated
 NEWS 14  JUL 02   SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
 NEWS 15  JUL 02   CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
 NEWS 16  JUL 02   CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
 NEWS 17  JUL 16   CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
 NEWS 18  JUL 18   CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
 NEWS 19  JUL 26   USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
 NEWS 20  JUL 30   USGENE now available on STN
 NEWS 21  AUG 06   CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
 NEWS 22  AUG 06   BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
 NEWS 23  AUG 06   FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
 NEWS 24  AUG 13   CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for granted
                   patents
 NEWS 25  AUG 20   CA/CAplus enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records

 NEWS EXPRESS  29 JUNE 2007:  CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:56:27 ON 22 AUG 2007

=> fil reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:56:37 ON 22 AUG 2007
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   21 AUG 2007  HIGHEST RN 945293-25-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  21 AUG 2007  HIGHEST RN 945293-25-4

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 29, 2007

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> e acetate/cn
E1            1     ACETARSONE, P-CYANOBENZENESULFONATE (ESTER)/CN
E2            1     ACETASOL/CN
E3            1 --> ACETATE/CN
E4            1     ACETATE 101/CN
E5            1     ACETATE ACIDIUM HYDROGEN SULFATE/CN
E6            1     ACETATE AND BUTYRATE KINASE:ACETATE KINASE (BRUCELLA MELITEN
                    SIS BIOVAR ABORTUS STRAIN 2308)/CN
E7            1     ACETATE AND BUTYRATE KINASE:ACETATE KINASE (NITROSOMONAS EUR
                    OPAEA STRAIN ATCC 19718 GENE ACKA2)/CN
E8            1     ACETATE ANION/CN
E9            1     ACETATE BLACK STN/CN
E10           1     ACETATE BLUE B/CN
E11           1     ACETATE BLUE G/CN
E12           1     ACETATE BRILLIANT BLUE 4B/CN

=> s e3
L1            1 ACETATE/CN

=> d

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN   71-50-1  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   Acetic acid, ion(1-) (8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Acetate
CN   Acetate anion
CN   Acetate ion
CN   Acetate ion (1-)
CN   Acetic acid anion
CN   Acetoxy ion
DR   124-51-6
```
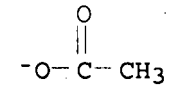

MF C2 H3 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSNB, DETHERM*, EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PIRA, PROMT, SCISEARCH, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

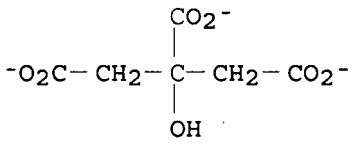


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

4835 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
120 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
4852 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

```
=> e citrate /cn
E1            1     CITRASTADIENOL/CN
E2            1     CITRATASE/CN
E3            1 --> CITRATE/CN
E4            1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (BETA SUBUNIT) (MYCOBACTERIUM BCG STR
                    AIN PASTEUR 1173P2 GENE CITE)/CN
E5            1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (BETA SUBUNIT) CITE (MYCOBACTERIUM UL
                    CERANS STRAIN AGY99 GENE CITE)/CN
E6            1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (BETA SUBUNIT) CITE_1 (MYCOBACTERIUM
                    ULCERANS STRAIN AGY99 GENE CITE_1)/CN
E7            1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (HALOBACTERIUM STRAIN NRC-1 GENE CITE
                    )/CN
E8            3     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (RHODOCOCCUS STRAIN RHA1)/CN
E9            3     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE BETA SUBUNIT (RHODOCOCCUS STRAIN RHA1
                    )/CN
E10           1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE BETA SUBUNIT (SACCHAROPOLYSPORA ERYTH
                    RAEA STRAIN NRRL 2338)/CN
E11           1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE LIGASE (CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS STRAI
                    N 13 GENE CITC)/CN
E12           1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE LIGASE (FUSOBACTERIUM NUCLEATUM NUCLE
                    ATUM STRAIN ATCC25586 GENE FN0319)/CN

=> e e3
E1            1     CITRASTADIENOL/CN
E2            1     CITRATASE/CN
E3            1 --> CITRATE/CN
E4            1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (BETA SUBUNIT) (MYCOBACTERIUM BCG STR
                    AIN PASTEUR 1173P2 GENE CITE)/CN
E5            1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (BETA SUBUNIT) CITE (MYCOBACTERIUM UL
                    CERANS STRAIN AGY99 GENE CITE)/CN
E6            1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (BETA SUBUNIT) CITE_1 (MYCOBACTERIUM
                    ULCERANS STRAIN AGY99 GENE CITE_1)/CN
E7            1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (HALOBACTERIUM STRAIN NRC-1 GENE CITE
                    )/CN
E8            3     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE (RHODOCOCCUS STRAIN RHA1)/CN
E9            3     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE BETA SUBUNIT (RHODOCOCCUS STRAIN RHA1
                    )/CN
E10           1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE BETA SUBUNIT (SACCHAROPOLYSPORA ERYTH
                    RAEA STRAIN NRRL 2338)/CN
E11           1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE LIGASE (CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS STRAI
                    N 13 GENE CITC)/CN
E12           1     CITRATE (PRO-3S)-LYASE LIGASE (FUSOBACTERIUM NUCLEATUM NUCLE
                    ATUM STRAIN ATCC25586 GENE FN0319)/CN
```

```
=> s
ENTER LOGIC EXPRESSION, QUERY NAME, OR (END):e3
L2            1 CITRATE/CN

=> d

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
RN   126-44-3  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   1,2,3-Propanetricarboxylic acid, 2-hydroxy-, ion(3-)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Citric acid, ion(3-) (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Citrate
CN   Citrate ion
CN   Citrate ion(3-)
CN   Citrate trianion
CN   Citrate(3-)
DR   20230-95-9, 20230-96-0, 142469-10-1, 147100-21-8
MF   C6 H5 O7
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS,
       CHEMCATS, CIN, CSNB, EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PIRA,
       PROMT, TOXCENTER, TULSA, USPAT2, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
```



```
**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

            1449 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
              44 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
            1456 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)


=> fil caplus,  BIOSIS, HEMLIST, SCISEARh, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
'HEMLIST' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):chemlist
'SCISEARH' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    15.60      15.81

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:59:06 ON 22 AUG 2007
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FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 18:59:06 ON 22 AUG 2007
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:59:06 ON 22 AUG 2007
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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:56:27 ON 22 AUG 2007)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:56:37 ON 22 AUG 2007
                E ACETATE/CN
L1            1 S E3
                E CITRATE /CN
                E E3
L2            1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, CHEMLIST, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:59:06
     ON 22 AUG 2007

=> s l1 or l2
L3        44601 L1 OR L2

=> s l3 (l)(bronchospasm or bronchoirritation or bronchoconstict?)
L4            0 L3 (L)(BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)

=> s l3 (s)(bronchospasm or bronchoirritation or bronchoconstict?)
L5            0 L3 (S)(BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)

=> s l3 and (bronchospasm or bronchoirritation or bronchoconstict?)
L6            6 L3 AND (BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)

=> dscan
DSCAN IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d scan

L6    6 ANSWERS  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
TI    EFFECTS OF BETA ADRENOCEPTOR AGONISTS ON AIRWAY SMOOTH MUSCLE AND ON SLOW
      CONTRACTING SKELETAL MUSCLE IN-VITRO AND IN-VIVO RESULTS COMPARED.
IT    Miscellaneous Descriptors
         CAT GUINEA-PIG HISTAMINE EPINEPHRINE BI TARTRATE TERT BUTYL
         NOREPINEPHRINE ACETATE HORMONE-DRUG ISOPRENALINE HYDRO CHLORIDE
         PROTOKYLOL HYDRO CHLORIDE ORCIPRENALINE SULFATE TERBUTALINE SULFATE 1 3
         5 DI HYDROXYPHENYL-2 1 1-DIMETHYL-2-HYDROXYETHYLAMINO ETHANOL SULFATE
         D-2131 FENOTEROL HYDRO CHLORIDE 1 3 5 DI HYDROXYPHENYL-2 1-METHYL-2 3
         4-METHYLENEDIOXYPHENETHYLAMINO ETHANOL HYDRO CHLORIDE D-2084 SALBUTAMOL
         PILOCARPINE

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):5

L6    6 ANSWERS  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
TI    National experience with theophylline-mepyramine acetate.
IT    Miscellaneous Descriptors
```

BRONCHOSPASM

L6 6 ANSWERS USPATFULL
AN 2002:194895 USPATFULL
TI Treatment of chronic hypertension and related conditions with thiol complexes
NCL NCLM: 514/369.000
NCLS: 514/494.000; 514/499.000; 514/578.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K031-425
ICS A61K031-30; A61K031-315
IPCI A61K0031-425 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-30 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-315 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-28 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-28 [I,C*]; A61K0031-28 [I,A]; A61K0031-30 [I,A]; A61K0031-315 [I,A]; A61K0031-555 [I,C*]; A61K0031-555 [I,A]
PAGE IMAGES NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT

L6 6 ANSWERS USPATFULL
AN 2002:273405 USPATFULL
TI Clinical applications for various thiol complexes and processes for their synthesis
NCL NCLM: 548/182.000; 514/184.000
NCLS: 556/045.000; 556/110.000; 556/118.000; 562/557.000; 514/019.000; 514/474.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K038-05
ICS A61K031-555; A61K031-375
IPCI A61K0038-05 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-555 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-375 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 C07D0277-02 [ICM,7]; C07D0277-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C07C0321-04 [ICS,7]; C07C0321-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C07F0001-08 [ICS,7]; C07F0001-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C07F0003-02 [ICS,7]; C07F0003-06 [ICS,7]; C07F0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-28 [I,C*]; A61K0031-28 [I,A]; A61K0031-30 [I,A]; A61K0031-315 [I,A]; A61K0031-555 [I,C*]; A61K0031-555 [I,A]
PAGE IMAGES NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT

L6 6 ANSWERS BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI 5-Hydroxytryptamine Antagonists, with special reference to the importance of sympathomimetic amines and isopropyl-noradren-aline.

L6 6 ANSWERS BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI COMPARATIVE BRONCHO DILATORY ACTIVITY OF CETIEDIL CITRATE MONO HYDRATE THEOPHYLLINE ORCIPRENALINE AND PLACEBO IN ADULT ASTHMATICS.
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
CORTICO STEROID AUTONOMIC-DRUG WHEEZING BRONCHIAL MUCUS EXERCISE FORCED EXPIRATORY VOLUME

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	50.31	66.12

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:09:43 ON 22 AUG 2007
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 21 AUG 2007 HIGHEST RN 945293-25-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 21 AUG 2007 HIGHEST RN 945293-25-4

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH June 29, 2007

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

```
=> file toxcenter
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.45      66.57

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 19:09:49 ON 22 AUG 2007
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FILE COVERS 1907 TO 21 Aug 2007 (20070821/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance
identification.

The BIOSIS segment of TOXCENTER has been augmented with 13,000 records
from 1946 through 1968.

The MEDLINE file segment has been updated with 2007 MeSH terms.and
See HELP RLOAD for details.

TOXCENTER thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
MeSH 2007 vocabulary.


=> s l1 or l2
          2255 L1
           999 L2
L7        3153 L1 OR L2

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:56:27 ON 22 AUG 2007)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:56:37 ON 22 AUG 2007
               E ACETATE/CN
L1           1 S E3
               E CITRATE /CN
               E E3
L2           1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, CHEMLIST, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:59:06
     ON 22 AUG 2007
L3       44601 S L1 OR L2
L4           0 S L3 (L)(BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)
L5           0 S L3 (S)(BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)
L6           6 S L3 AND (BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:09:43 ON 22 AUG 2007

     FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 19:09:49 ON 22 AUG 2007
```

```
L7          3153 S L1 OR L2

=>

=> s l7 and (broncho? or broncho? or bronchoconstict?)
          39355 BRONCHO?
          39355 BRONCHO?
              1 BRONCHOCONSTICT?
L8            7 L7 AND (BRONCHO? OR BRONCHO? OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)

=> d scan

L8    7 ANSWERS  TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    Characterization of the biochemical effects of 1-nitronaphthalene in rats
      using global metabolic profiling by NMR spectroscopy and pattern
      recognition

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):6

L8    7 ANSWERS  TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    ASSESSMENT OF BRONCHIAL EFFECTS FOLLOWING TOPICAL ADMINISTRATION OF
      BUTYLAMINOPHENOXYPROPANOL ACETATE AN OCULOSELECTIVE BETA-ADRENOCEPTOR
      BLOCKER IN ASTHMATIC SUBJECTS

L8    7 ANSWERS  TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    SHOCK AFTER REPEATED INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF KONAKION

L8    7 ANSWERS  TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    An experimental study of iron compounds

L8    7 ANSWERS  TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    Inhibition of the Fenton reaction by nitrogen monoxide

L8    7 ANSWERS  TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    PREMATURE INFANTS TREATED WITH FUROSEMIDE DO NOT HAVE REDUCED URINARY
      CITRATE EXCRETION

L8    7 ANSWERS  TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    RIGID BRONCHOSCOPY UNDER INTRA VENOUS GENERAL ANESTHESIA WITH
      OXYGEN VENTURI VENTILATION

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED


=> d l8 1-7 abs ibib kwic

L8    ANSWER 1 OF 7  TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN    2006:129468  TOXCENTER
CP    Copyright (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation
AB    Metabolic fingerprints, in the form of patterns of high-concentration
      endogenous metabolites, of 1-nitronaphthalene ( NN)-induced lung toxicity
      have been elucidated in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF),
      urine, blood plasma, and intact lung and liver tissue using NMR
      spectroscopy-based metabolic profiling. A single dose of NN ( 75 mg
      kg(-1)) was administered orally to Sprague - Dawley rats. BALF and lung
      tissue were obtained 24 h after dosing from these animals and matched
      control rats post-mortem. High-resolution H-1-NMR spectroscopy of BALF
      samples indicated that NN caused increases in concentrations of choline,
      amino acids ( leucine, isoleucine and alanine) and lactate together with
      decreased concentrations of succinate, citrate, creatine, creatinine and
      glucose. In addition, the intact lung weights were higher in the
      NN-treated group (p< 0.01), consistent with pulmonary oedema. The
      NMR-detected perturbations indicated that NN induces a perturbation in
      energy metabolism in both lung and liver tissue, as well as surfactant
      production and osmolyte levels in the lungs. As well as reporting the
```

first NMR spectroscopic combined examination of BALF and intact lung, this study indicates that such holistic approaches to investigating mechanisms of lung toxicity may be of value in evaluating disease progression or the effects of therapeutic intervention in pulmonary conditions such as surfactant disorders or asthma.

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600182259
TITLE: Characterization of the biochemical effects of 1-nitronaphthalene in rats using global metabolic profiling by NMR spectroscopy and pattern recognition
AUTHOR(S): Azmi, J.; Connelly, J.; Holmes, E.; Nicholson, J. K.; Shore, R. F.; Griffin, J. L. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Cambridge, Dept Biochem, Tennis Court Rd, Cambridge CB2 1GA, UK jlg40@mole.bio.cam.ac.uk
SOURCE: Biomarkers, (NOV-DEC 2005) Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 401-416. ISSN: 1354-750X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 2006:191488
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 21 Mar 2006

AB . . . fingerprints, in the form of patterns of high-concentration endogenous metabolites, of 1-nitronaphthalene (NN)-induced lung toxicity have been elucidated in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF), urine, blood plasma, and intact lung and liver tissue using NMR spectroscopy-based metabolic profiling. A single dose. . .

ST . . .
toxin
ST Methods & Equipment
hydrogen-1 NMR spectroscopy: laboratory techniques, spectrum analysis techniques
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
energy metabolism; pattern recognition; bronchoalveolar lavage fluid
RN 57-00-1 (creatine)
58367-01-4 (glucose)
113-21-3 (lactate)
60-27-5 (creatinine)
328-39-2 (leucine)
302-72-7 (alanine)
126-44-3 (citrate)
62-49-7 (choline)
56-14-4 (succinate)
443-79-8 (isoleucine)
86-57-7 (1-nitronaphthalene)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 7 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2006:25132 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation
AB The toxicity of iron is believed to originate from the Fenton reaction which produces the hydroxyl radical and/or oxoiron(2+). The effect of nitrogen monoxide on the kinetics of the reaction of iron(II) bound to citrate, ethylenediamine-N,N'-diacetate (edda), ethylenediamine-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetate (edta), (N-hydroxyethyl)amine-N,N',N'-triacetate (hedta), and nitrilotriacetate (nta) with hydrogen peroxide was studied by stopped-flow spectrophotometry. Nitrogen monoxide inhibits the Fenton reaction to a large extent. For instance, hydrogen peroxide oxidizes iron(II) citrate with a rate constant of 5.8x10(3) M-1 s(-1), but in the presence of nitrogen monoxide, the rate constant is 2.9x10(2) M-1 s(-1). Similar to hydrogen peroxide, the reaction of tert-butyl hydroperoxide with iron(II) complexes is also efficiently inhibited by nitrogen monoxide. Generally, nitrogen monoxide binds rapidly to a coordination site of iron(II) occupied by water. The rate of oxidation is influenced by the rate of dissociation of the nitrogen monoxide from iron(II).

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600087982

TITLE: Inhibition of the Fenton reaction by nitrogen monoxide
AUTHOR(S): Lu, Changyuan; Koppenol, Willem H. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: ETH Honggerberg, Swiss Fed Inst Technol, Dept Chem and Appl Biosci, Inst Inorgan Chem, Wolfgang Pauli Str 10, CH-8093 Zurich, Switzerland koppenol@inorg.chem.ethz.ch
SOURCE: JBIC Journal of Biological Inorganic Chemistry, (NOV 2005) Vol. 10, No. 7, pp. 732-738.
ISSN: 0949-8257.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 2006:88254
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Jan 2006
Last Updated on STN: 31 Jan 2006
ST . . .
Chemicals & Biochemicals
hydrogen peroxide; hydroxyl radical; citrate; nitrilotriacetate; oxoiron; iron(II): toxin, cytotoxin; ethylenediamine-N,N'-diacetate; ethylenediamine-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetate; (N-hydroxyethyl)amine-N,N',N'-triacetate; nitrogen monoxide: vasodilator-drug, antiasthmatic-drug, bronchodilator-drug, autonomic-drug, cardiovascular-drug, pharmacokinetics
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
Fenton reaction
RN 7722-84-1 (hydrogen peroxide)
3352-57-6 (hydroxyl radical)
126-44-3 (citrate)
28528-44-1 (nitrilotriacetate)
15438-31-0 (iron(II))
10102-43-9 (nitrogen monoxide)

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 7 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1992:106873 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation
AB Butylamino-phenoxy-propanol-acetate (BPPA) is a new topical oculoselective β-adrenoceptor blocker for the reduction of intraocular pressure (IOP) in man. Its potency on the airways of normal subjects was identical with that of placebo. A study was carried out to determine the potential of BPPA to cause bronchoconstriction in mild asthmatics (FEV1 ≥ 60% predicted) with normal IOP. Twelve nonsmoking outpatients who bronochoconstricted to 0.25 or 0.50% of timolol eye drops (fall in FEV1 23.33 ± 1.20% (mean ± s.e. mean), range 16-30) were investigated in this double-masked, randomized, 3-period, crossover study. On three different occasions six incremental concentrations of BPPA (range: 0.1-2%; maximum cumulative concentration 4%), timolol (0.1-1%;2%), and placebo were administered bilaterally until bronchconstriction (decreased in FEV1 ≥ 20% and in specific airway conductance (sGaw) ≥ 35% simultaneously) or the maximum cumulative concentration was reached. Airway response was measured as changed in FEV1 and sGaw and dose-response curves to timolol, BPPA and placebo were perfomed. IOP was measured 3 after the highest concentration of each study day. Timolol caused dose-dependent fall in FEV1 and sGaw as well as clinical symptoms of respiratory distress in all subjects. The median cumulative concentraion of timol required to decreased FEV1 by 20% and sGaw by 35% were 0.98% and 1.53%. Neither placebo ($P > 0.05$) nor BPPA ($P > 0.05$) caused a significant change in sGaw. A fall in FEV1 by 20% not accompanied by a simultaneous fall in sGaw by 35% was found in four subjects following BPPA and in five subjects following placebo. As none of these subjects showed clinical symptoms or respiratory distress these falls in FEV1 were not interpreted to result from bronchoconstriction. Both active drugs reduced IOP equally effectively ($P < 0.05$), whereas placebo did not change IOP ($P > 0.05$). The fact that cumulative concentrations of BPPA up to 4% had no effect on sGaw confirms the hypothesis that ophthalmic BPPA does not cause bronchoconstriction in asthmatics. In respect of its mode of

action BPPA would have a greater safety margin than timolol and even betaxolol. Topical oculoselectivity may be an important aspect of drug safety.

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199294115141
TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF BRONCHIAL EFFECTS FOLLOWING TOPICAL ADMINISTRATION OF BUTYLAMINOPHENOXYPROPANOL ACETATE AN OCULOSELECTIVE BETA-ADRENOCEPTOR BLOCKER IN ASTHMATIC SUBJECTS
AUTHOR(S): BAUER K G [Reprint author]; BRUNNER-FERBER F; DISTLERATH L M; LIPPA E A; BINKOWITZ B; TILL P; KAIK G A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DIV INTERN MED I, CLIN PHARMACOL UNIT, UNIV VIENNA MED SCH, LAZARETTGASSE 14, A-1090 VIENNA, AUSTRIA
SOURCE: British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology, (1992) Vol. 34, No. 2, pp. 122-129.
CODEN: BCPHBM. ISSN: 0306-5251.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 1992:483766
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 16 Nov 2001

AB. . . subjects was identical with that of placebo. A study was carried out to determine the potential of BPPA to cause bronchoconstriction in mild asthmatics (FEV1 ≥ 60% predicted) with normal IOP. Twelve nonsmoking outpatients who bronochoconstricted to 0.25 or 0.50% of. . . none of these subjects showed clinical symptoms or respiratory distress these falls in FEV1 were not interpreted to result from bronchoconstriction. Both active drugs reduced IOP equally effectively ($P < 0.05$), whereas placebo did not change IOP ($P > 0.05$). The. . . concentrations of BPPA up to 4% had no effect on sGaw confirms the hypothesis that ophthalmic BPPA does not cause bronchoconstriction in asthmatics. In respect of its mode of action BPPA would have a greater safety margin than timolol and even. .

RN 71-50-1 (ACETATE)
26839-75-8 (TIMOLOL)

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 7 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1988:91526 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198835072963
TITLE: PREMATURE INFANTS TREATED WITH FUROSEMIDE DO NOT HAVE REDUCED URINARY CITRATE EXCRETION
AUTHOR(S): ADAMS N D [Reprint author]; ROWE J C; LIU R X; SWAHNEY R; LAZAR A M; CONDREN T B
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV CONN HEALTH CENT, DEP MED, FARMINGTON, CONN, USA
SOURCE: Pediatric Research, (1988) Vol. 23, No. 4 PART 2, pp. 530A.
Meeting Info.: JOINT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PEDIATRIC SOCIETY AND THE SOCIETY FOR PEDIATRIC RESEARCH, WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, MAY 2-5, 1988. PEDIATR RES
CODEN: PEREBL. ISSN: 0031-3998.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 1988:409988
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 16 Nov 2001

ST . . .
Medical Sciences); Pharmacology; Pulmonary Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Toxicology; Urology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
ST Miscellaneous Descriptors
ABSTRACT NEPHROCALCINOSIS BRONCHOPULMONARY DYSPLASIA
RN 54-31-9 (FUROSEMIDE)

126-44-3 (CITRATE)

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 7 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1986:81465 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation
AB Repeated intravenous injection of one ml of Konakion caused repeated shock in a critically ill patient. The blood pressure in the radial artery decreased from 130 mm Hg to 25 mm Hg, heart rate increased from 140 to 185 beats/min, the colour of skin changed to purple, the patient began to sweat and he had bronchoconstrictions. The reaction was reversed by dopamine, methylprednisolone and acetate Ringer's solution. The reaction was not an anaphylactic one, for the Prick-tests showing IgE-activation were negative. Mechanisms for this reaction could be a colloid reaction causing the collapse of blood circulation and a triggering by the fat emulsion solvent Cremophor-El used in Konakion.
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198682029583
TITLE: SHOCK AFTER REPEATED INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF KONAKION
AUTHOR(S): HARJU E [Reprint author]; PESSI T
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP CLIN SCI SURG, UNIV UNIV HOSP TAMPERE, FINL
SOURCE: Rassegna di Medicina Sperimentale, (1985) Vol. 32, No. 7-8, pp. 141-146.
CODEN: RMSPAY. ISSN: 0033-9555.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 1986:285720
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 16 Nov 2001
AB. . . from 140 to 185 beats/min, the colour of skin changed to purple, the patient began to sweat and he had bronchoconstrictions. The reaction was reversed by dopamine, methylprednisolone and acetate Ringer's solution. The reaction was not an anaphylactic one, for the. . .
RN 84-80-0 (KONAKION)
51-61-6 (DOPAMINE)
83-43-2 (METHYLPREDNISOLONE)
71-50-1 (ACETATE)

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 7 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1983:78465 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation
AB In 100 patients undergoing rigid bronchoscopy under i.v. general anaesthesia with O2 Venturi ventilation, no major complications were observed. Minor complications included 1 adverse reaction to alphaxalone-alphadolone acetate (Althesin), 1 prolonged episode of laryngeal spasm after removal of the bronchoscope and subsequent muscle pain attributed to a suxamethonium in 36 patients. The last complication occurred significantly less frequently ($P < 0.025$) in those patients who were pretreated with a small dose of a non-depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent. Serial arterial blood gas sampling in 10 patients showed adequate ventilation during bronchoscopy, but CO2 retention developed in 9 cases immediately after the bronchoscope was withdrawn. With adequate precuations the procedure is safe and well tolerated, even in patients with severe impairment of respiratory function.
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198376014630
TITLE: RIGID BRONCHOSCOPY UNDER INTRA VENOUS GENERAL ANESTHESIA WITH OXYGEN VENTURI VENTILATION
AUTHOR(S): GODDEN D J [Reprint author]; FERGUSSON R J; WRIGHT D J; CROMPTON G K; GRANT I W B; WILLEY R F
CORPORATE SOURCE: RESPIRATORY UNIT, NORTHERN GENERAL HOSP, EDINBURGH EH5 2DQ, UK
SOURCE: Thorax, (1982) Vol. 37, No. 7, pp. 532-534.
CODEN: THORA7. ISSN: 0040-6376.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS

OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 1983:257138
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 16 Nov 2001

TI RIGID BRONCHOSCOPY UNDER INTRA VENOUS GENERAL ANESTHESIA WITH OXYGEN VENTURI VENTILATION

AB In 100 patients undergoing rigid bronchoscopy under i.v. general anaesthesia with O2 Venturi ventilation, no major complications were observed. Minor complications included 1 adverse reaction to alphaxalone-alphadolone acetate (Althesin), 1 prolonged episode of laryngeal spasm after removal of the bronchoscope and subsequent muscle pain attributed to a suxamethonium in 36 patients. The last complication occurred significantly less frequently (P <. . . small dose of a non-depolarizing neuromuscular blocking agent. Serial arterial blood gas sampling in 10 patients showed adequate ventilation during bronchoscopy, but CO2 retention developed in 9 cases immediately after the bronchoscope was withdrawn. With adequate precuations the procedure is safe and well tolerated, even in patients with severe impairment of respiratory. . .

RN 7782-44-7 (OXYGEN)
306-40-1 (SUXAMETHONIUM)
23930-19-0 (ALPHAXALONE)
23930-37-2 (ALPHADOLONE ACETATE)
124-38-9 (CARBON DIOXIDE)
71-50-1 (ACETATE)

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 7 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1961:23899 TOXCENTER

AB In mice, rats and rabbits, the toxicity of ferrosulfide (FeSO4), ferriammonium citrate (Fe.A.C) and ferrihydroxide (Fe(OH)3). was studied. When given by subcutaneous injection into mice, the LD50 of a solution of FeSO4 was 70 gamma/body weight (g) in Fe weight; that of a solution of Fe.A.C was 44gamma/body weight (g) Fe weight. In acute toxicosis in rats by a solution of Fe.A.C (Fe weight: 44gamma/body weight (g), pathohistologically there was hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia; perilobu-lar fatty degeneration and vacuolation in the liver. Fe(OH)3 of 5 gamma/ body weight (g)/day in Fe weight, administered orally for 106 days, caused no marked change. A solution of Fe.A.C, 10 and 5 gamma/body weight (g)/day in Fe weight, administered subcutaneously for 182 days, caused a slight degree of bronchopneumonia, round cell infiltration and the development of lymphfollicles in the lungs; a slight degree of fatty degeneration, light yellow granules of the perilobules and of Glisson's capsules and hemosiderosis in the liver; atrophy of follicles in the spleen; coagulation and necrosis of the glomerulus, exfoliation of the uriniferous epithelium and small round cell infiltration in the kidney. ABSTRACT AUTHORS: Author

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV19613600037756
TITLE: An experimental study of iron compounds
AUTHOR(S): WATANABE, TSUTOMU
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kyushu U., Fukuoka, Japan
SOURCE: IGAKU KENKYU, (1959) Vol. 29, No. 12, pp. 4383-4416.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BIOSIS
OTHER SOURCE: BIOSIS 1961:37750
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: May 2007
Last Updated on STN: May 2007

AB. . . weight. In acute toxicosis in rats by a solution of Fe.A.C (Fe weight: 44gamma/body weight (g), pathohistologically there was hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia; perilobu-lar fatty degeneration and vacuolation in the liver. Fe(OH)3 of 5 gamma/ body weight (g)/day in Fe weight, administered orally. . . Fe.A.C, 10 and 5 gamma/body weight (g)/day in Fe weight, administered subcutaneously for 182 days, caused a slight degree of bronchopneumonia, round cell infiltration and the

```
     development of lymphfollicles in the lungs; a slight degree of fatty
     degeneration, light yellow granules.  .  .
CT    Hemosiderosis
        Bronchopneumonia
ST   .  .  .
        uriniferous epithelium; kidney: excretory system; epithelium; round
        cell; glomerulus: excretory system
ST   Diseases
        hemosiderosis: metabolic disease
        Hemosiderosis (MeSH)
ST   Diseases
        hemorrhagic bronchopneumonia: disease,
        Bronchopneumonia
ST   Diseases
          bronchopneumonia: respiratory system disease
          Bronchopneumonia (MeSH)
ST   Chemicals & Biochemicals
        ferriammonium; citrate; ferrihydroxide; iron
RN   126-44-3 (citrate)
     7439-89-6 (iron)


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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      52.41     118.98

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                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.06     119.04

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=> s sodium (w) acetate (l)  broncho?
L9         2559 SODIUM (W) ACETATE (L) BRONCHO?

=> s sodium (w) acetate (l)  bronchospasm
L10         217 SODIUM (W) ACETATE (L) BRONCHOSPASM

=> d scan

L10  217 ANSWERS  USPATFULL
AN     2007:68067  USPATFULL
TI     Therapeutic combination compositions and methods of using same
NCL    NCLM:  424/145.100
       NCLS:  424/649.000; 514/034.000; 514/054.000; 514/283.000
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IC      IPCI   A61K0039-395 [I,A]; A61K0031-716 [I,A]; A61K0033-24 [I,A];
               A61K0031-704 [I,A]; A61K0031-7028 [I,C*]; A61K0031-4745 [I,A];
               A61K0031-4738 [I,C*]
        IPCR   A61K0039-395 [I,C]; A61K0039-395 [I,A]; A61K0031-4738 [I,C];
               A61K0031-4745 [I,A]; A61K0031-7028 [I,C]; A61K0031-704 [I,A];
               A61K0031-716 [I,C]; A61K0031-716 [I,A]; A61K0033-24 [I,C];
               A61K0033-24 [I,A]
GI      SECTION       PAGES       FORMAT      SIZE
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        FRONT PAGE    1           PAGE.FP     22K
        DESCRIPTION   2-22        PAGE.DESC   2335K
        CLAIMS        22-23       PAGE.CLM    135K
        COMPLETE      1-23        PAGE.ALL    2380K

        Use PAGE(n) to retrieve a specific page

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):3

L10  217 ANSWERS  USPATFULL
AN      2006:227495  USPATFULL
TI      Methods of Treatment Using Antibodies to Neutrokine-alpha
NCL     NCLM:  424/145.100
        NCLS:  530/388.230
IC      IPCI   A61K0039-395 [I,A]; C07K0016-24 [I,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*]
GI      SECTION       PAGES       FORMAT      SIZE
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        FRONT PAGE    1           PAGE.FP     56K
        DRAWINGS      2-23        PAGE.DRAW   971K
        DESCRIPTION   24-177      PAGE.DESC   15703K
        CLAIMS        177-178     PAGE.CLM    64K
        COMPLETE      1-178       PAGE.ALL    16766K

        Use PAGE(n) to retrieve a specific page

L10  217 ANSWERS  USPATFULL
AN      2006:68308  USPATFULL
TI      Amidine substituted aryl aniline compounds
NCL     NCLM:  546/312.000
        NCLS:  564/123.000
IC      IPCI   C07D0211-84 [I,A]; C07D0211-00 [I,C*]; C07C0279-20 [I,A];
               C07C0279-00 [I,C*]
        IPCR   C07D0211-00 [I,C]; C07D0211-84 [I,A]; C07C0279-00 [I,C];
               C07C0279-20 [I,A]
GI      SECTION       PAGES       FORMAT      SIZE
        ------------  ----------  ----------  -------
        FRONT PAGE    1           PAGE.FP     23K
        DESCRIPTION   2-20        PAGE.DESC   1607K
        CLAIMS        20-22       PAGE.CLM    154K
        COMPLETE      1-22        PAGE.ALL    1714K

        Use PAGE(n) to retrieve a specific page

L10  217 ANSWERS  USPATFULL
AN      2005:275213  USPATFULL
TI      Tachykinin receptor antagonists
NCL     NCLM:  514/227.800; 514/227.500
        NCLS:  514/231.500; 514/255.050; 514/340.000; 514/359.000; 544/060.000;
               544/140.000; 544/229.000; 546/014.000; 546/272.100; 548/248.000;
               548/255.000; 514/232.500; 514/254.050; 514/326.000; 544/139.000;
               544/370.000; 546/210.000
IC      [7]
        ICM    A61K031-541
        ICS    A61K031-5377; A61K031-496; A61K031-454; C07D417-02; C07D043-02;
               C07D413-02
        IPCI   A61K0031-541 [ICM,7]; A61K0031-5377 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-5375
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                [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0031-496 [ICS,7]; A61K0031-454 [ICS,7];
                A61K0031-4523 [ICS,7,C*]; C07D0417-02 [ICS,7]; C07D0417-00
                [ICS,7,C*]; C07D0043-02 [ICS,7]; C07D0413-02 [ICS,7]; C07D0413-00
                [ICS,7,C*]
        IPCI-2  A61K0031-4192 [I,A]; A61K0031-4406 [I,A]; A61K0031-4409 [I,A];
                A61K0031-497 [I,A]; A61K0031-4965 [I,C*]; A61K0031-541 [I,A];
                A61K0031-5377 [I,A]; A61K0031-5375 [I,C*]; C07D0261-08 [I,A];
                C07D0261-00 [I,C*]; C07D0413-06 [I,A]; C07D0413-00 [I,C*];
                C07D0417-14 [I,A]; C07D0417-00 [I,C*]; C07F0007-10 [I,A];
                C07F0007-00 [I,C*]
        IPCR    A61K0031-4192 [I,C]; A61K0031-4192 [I,A]; A61K0031-4406 [I,C];
                A61K0031-4406 [I,A]; A61K0031-4409 [I,C]; A61K0031-4409 [I,A];
                A61K0031-4523 [I,C*]; A61K0031-454 [I,A]; A61K0031-496 [I,C*];
                A61K0031-496 [I,A]; A61K0031-4965 [I,C]; A61K0031-497 [I,A];
                A61K0031-5375 [I,C]; A61K0031-5377 [I,A]; A61K0031-541 [I,C];
                A61K0031-541 [I,A]; C07D0261-00 [I,C]; C07D0261-08 [I,A];
                C07D0413-00 [I,C]; C07D0413-02 [I,A]; C07D0413-06 [I,A];
                C07D0417-00 [I,C]; C07D0417-02 [I,A]; C07D0417-14 [I,A];
                C07F0007-00 [I,C]; C07F0007-10 [I,A]
GI      SECTION       PAGES       FORMAT      SIZE
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        FRONT PAGE    1           PAGE.FP     30K
        DESCRIPTION   2-100       PAGE.DESC   4649K
        CLAIMS        100-103     PAGE.CLM    188K
        COMPLETE      1-103       PAGE.ALL    4815K

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HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> d is
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ABS -------- AB
ALL -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
             RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
             INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI,
             IPCI-2, IPCR, EXF, ARTU
ALLG ------- ALL plus PAGE.DRAW
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             PRAI, DT, FS, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL, DRWN, LN.CNT
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BIBG ------- BIB plus PAGE.DRAW
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CBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PRAI, DT, FS
DALL ------- ALL, delimited for post-processing
FP --------- PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI, RLI,
             PRAI, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL,
             NCLM, NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP,
             CLMN, DRWN, AB
FP.EX ------ FP for original and latest publication
FPALL ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PETRM, DCD, AI,
             RLI, PRAI, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM,
             NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, DRWN, AB,
             PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM
FPBIB ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI,
             RLI, PRAI, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLM, CLMN, DRWN
FHITSTR ---- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
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              its structure diagram
FPG -------- FP plus PAGE.DRAW
GI --------- PN and page image numbers
HIT -------- All fields containing hit terms
HITRN ------ HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
IABS ------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL ------- ALL, indented with text labels
IALLG ------ IALL plus PAGE.DRAW
IBIB ------- BIB, indented with text labels
IBIB.EX ---- IBIB for original and latest publication
IBIBG ------ IBIB plus PAGE.DRAW
IMAX ------- MAX, indented with text labels
IMAX.EX ---- IMAX for original and latest publication
IND -------- INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR,
              EXF, ARTU, OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
IPC.TAB ---- IPC in tabular format
ISTD ------- STD, indented with text labels
KWIC ------- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
MAX -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
              RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
              DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
              INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2,
              IPCR, EXF, ARTU OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
MAX.EX ----- MAX for original and latest publication
OCC -------- List of display fields containing hit terms
SBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
              DT, FS, LN.CNT
STD -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
              DT, FS, LN.CNT, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS,
              IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, EXF (STD is the default)
STD.EX ----- STD for original and latest publication
TRIAL ------ AN, TI, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC,
              IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR
FREE  ------ same as TRIAL
SCAN ------- AN, TI, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR(random display
              without answer number.  SCAN must be entered on the
              same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D SCAN)
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (STD):0
'0' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'USPATFULL'

The following are valid formats:

The default display format is STD.

ABS -------- AB
ALL -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
              RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
              DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
              INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI,
              IPCI-2, IPCR, EXF, ARTU
ALLG ------- ALL plus PAGE.DRAW
BIB -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD, RLI,
              PRAI, DT, FS, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL, DRWN, LN.CNT
BIB.EX ----- BIB for original and latest publication
BIBG ------- BIB plus PAGE.DRAW
BROWSE ----- See "HELP BROWSE" or "HELP DISPLAY BROWSE".  BROWSE must
              entered on the same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D BROWSE.
CAS -------- OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
CBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PRAI, DT, FS
DALL ------- ALL, delimited for post-processing
FP --------- PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI, RLI,
              PRAI, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL,
              NCLM, NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP,
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              CLMN, DRWN, AB
FP.EX ------ FP for original and latest publication
FPALL ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PETRM, DCD, AI,
              RLI, PRAI, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM,
              NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, DRWN, AB,
              PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM
FPBIB ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI,
              RLI, PRAI, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLM, CLMN, DRWN
FHITSTR ---- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
FPG -------- FP plus PAGE.DRAW
GI --------- PN and page image numbers
HIT -------- All fields containing hit terms
HITRN ------ HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
              its structure diagram
IABS ------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL ------- ALL, indented with text labels
IALLG ------ IALL plus PAGE.DRAW
IBIB ------- BIB, indented with text labels
IBIB.EX ---- IBIB for original and latest publication
IBIBG ------ IBIB plus PAGE.DRAW
IMAX ------- MAX, indented with text labels
IMAX.EX ---- IMAX for original and latest publication
IND -------- INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR,
              EXF, ARTU, OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
IPC.TAB ---- IPC in tabular format
ISTD ------- STD, indented with text labels
KWIC ------- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
MAX -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
              RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
              DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
              INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2,
              IPCR, EXF, ARTU OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
MAX.EX ----- MAX for original and latest publication
OCC -------- List of display fields containing hit terms
SBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
              DT, FS, LN.CNT
STD -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
              DT, FS, LN.CNT, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS,
              IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, EXF (STD is the default)
STD.EX ----- STD for original and latest publication
TRIAL ------ AN, TI, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC,
              IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR
FREE  ------ same as TRIAL
SCAN ------- AN, TI, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR(random display
              without answer number.  SCAN must be entered on the
              same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D SCAN)
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (STD):end

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:56:27 ON 22 AUG 2007)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:56:37 ON 22 AUG 2007
                E ACETATE/CN
L1            1 S E3
                E CITRATE /CN
                E E3
L2            1 S E3

     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, CHEMLIST, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:59:06
     ON 22 AUG 2007
L3        44601 S L1 OR L2
L4            0 S L3 (L)(BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)
```

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L5             0 S L3 (S)(BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)
L6             6 S L3 AND (BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:09:43 ON 22 AUG 2007

     FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 19:09:49 ON 22 AUG 2007
L7          3153 S L1 OR L2
L8             7 S L7 AND (BRONCHO? OR BRONCHO? OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 19:42:22 ON 22 AUG 2007

     FILE 'CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 19:42:41 ON 22 AUG 2007
L9          2559 S SODIUM (W) ACETATE (L)  BRONCHO?
L10          217 S SODIUM (W) ACETATE (L)  BRONCHOSPASM

=> s l10 and methacholine
L11          14 L10 AND METHACHOLINE

=> s l11 and py<2004
L12           8 L11 AND PY<2004

=> d l12 1-8 abs ibi
'IBI' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'USPATFULL'

The following are valid formats:

The default display format is STD.

ABS -------- AB
ALL -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
             RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
             INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI,
             IPCI-2, IPCR, EXF, ARTU
ALLG ------- ALL plus PAGE.DRAW
BIB -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD, RLI,
             PRAI, DT, FS, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL, DRWN, LN.CNT
BIB.EX ----- BIB for original and latest publication
BIBG ------- BIB plus PAGE.DRAW
BROWSE ----- See "HELP BROWSE" or "HELP DISPLAY BROWSE".  BROWSE must
             entered on the same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D BROWSE.
CAS -------- OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
CBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PRAI, DT, FS
DALL ------- ALL, delimited for post-processing
FP --------- PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI, RLI,
             PRAI, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL,
             NCLM, NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP,
             CLMN, DRWN, AB
FP.EX ------ FP for original and latest publication
FPALL ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PETRM, DCD, AI,
             RLI, PRAI, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM,
             NCLS, EXF, REP, REN, ARTU, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, DRWN, AB,
             PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM
FPBIB ------ PI, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PTERM, DCD, AI,
             RLI, PRAI, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLM, CLMN, DRWN
FHITSTR ---- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
             its structure diagram
FPG -------- FP plus PAGE.DRAW
GI --------- PN and page image numbers
HIT -------- All fields containing hit terms
HITRN ------ HIT RN and its text modification
HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
             its structure diagram
IABS ------- ABS, indented with text labels
IALL ------- ALL, indented with text labels
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IALLG ------ IALL plus PAGE.DRAW
IBIB ------- BIB, indented with text labels
IBIB.EX ---- IBIB for original and latest publication
IBIBG ------ IBIB plus PAGE.DRAW
IMAX ------- MAX, indented with text labels
IMAX.EX ---- IMAX for original and latest publication
IND -------- INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR,
             EXF, ARTU, OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
IPC.TAB ---- IPC in tabular format
ISTD ------- STD, indented with text labels
KWIC ------- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
MAX -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, PTERM, DCD,
             RLI, PRAI, DT, FS, REP, REN, EXNAM, LREP, CLMN, ECL,
             DRWN, AB, GOVI, PARN, SUMM, DRWD, DETD, CLM, INCL,
             INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2,
             IPCR, EXF, ARTU OS, CC, SX, ST, IT
MAX.EX ----- MAX for original and latest publication
OCC -------- List of display fields containing hit terms
SBIB ------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
             DT, FS, LN.CNT
STD -------- AN, TI, IN, INA, PA, PAA, PAT, PI, AI, RLI, PRAI,
             DT, FS, LN.CNT, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS,
             IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR, EXF (STD is the default)
STD.EX ----- STD for original and latest publication
TRIAL ------ AN, TI, INCL, INCLM, INCLS, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC,
             IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR
FREE  ------ same as TRIAL
SCAN ------- AN, TI, NCL, NCLM, NCLS, IC, IPCI, IPCI-2, IPCR(random display
             without answer number.  SCAN must be entered on the
             same line as DISPLAY, e.g., D SCAN)
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (STD):ibib

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 8  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:127660  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Hypersulfated disaccharides and methods of using the
                         same for the treatment of inflammations
INVENTOR(S):             Ahmed, Tahir, Coral Gables, FL, UNITED STATES
                         Smith, Gregory, N. Miami, FL, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER         KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2003087875      A1   20030508            <--
                         US 7056898         B2   20060606
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2002-123979     A1   20020416  (10)

                                NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2001-284790P    20010416 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    IVAX CORPORATION, 4400 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, FL,
                         33137
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              1538
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12  ANSWER 2 OF 8  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002:307558  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Method to inhibit airway hyperresponsiveness using
                         aerosolized T cell receptor antibodies
INVENTOR(S):             Lahn, Michael F., Zionsville, IN, UNITED STATES
                         Born, Willi K., Denver, CO, UNITED STATES
                         Kanehiro, Arihiko, Okayama, JAPAN
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Gelfand, Erwin, Englewood, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002172677	A1	20021121	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-826319	A1	20010403 (9)	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SHERIDAN ROSS PC, 1560 BROADWAY, SUITE 1200, DENVER, CO, 80202
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 35
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1920
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:218465 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for reducing allergen-induced airway hyperresponsiveness
INVENTOR(S): Gelfand, Erwin W., Englewood, CO, United States
Dakhama, Azzeddine, Denver, CO, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001046955	A1	20011129	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-809753	A1	20010314 (9)	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-189622P	20000314 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: National Jewish medical and research center, 1400 Jackson street, Denver, CO, 80202-5141
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2498
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:131392 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for the treatment of bronchial asthma and like hypersensitivity diseases by administration of anionic polymers
INVENTOR(S): Gleich, Gerald J., Rochester, MN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Donlar Corporation, Bedford Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5827512		19981027	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-790285		19970128 (8)	
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1993-120125, filed on 10 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5681555 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-689154, filed on 22 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5250293			

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Olson & Hierl, Ltd.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1137
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:99012 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for the treatment of bronchial asthma by parenteral administration of anionic polymers
INVENTOR(S): Gleich, Gerald J., 799 SW. Third St., Rochester, MN, United States 55902

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5681555		19971028	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-120125		19930910	(8)

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20101005
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-689154, filed on 22 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5250293
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1038
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:20892 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for the treatment of eosinophil-associated conditions with anionic polymers
INVENTOR(S): Gleich, Gerald J., 799 SW. Third St., Rochester, MN, United States 55902

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5498410		19960312	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-129439		19930930	(8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-120125, filed on 10 Sep 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-689154, filed on 22 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5250293
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Schwegman, Lundberg & Woesner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1198
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:84249 USPATFULL
TITLE: Condensed diazepinones, processes for preparing them and pharmaceutical compositions containing these compounds
INVENTOR(S): Engel, Wolfhard, Biberach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Eberlein, Wolfgang, Biberach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Mihm, Gerhard, Biberach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Trummlitz, Gunter, Warthausen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Mayer, Norbert, Biberach, Germany, Federal Republic of
De Jonge, Adriaan, Driebergen, Netherlands

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dr. Karl Thomae GmbH, Biberach an der Riss, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4873236		19891010	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1987-136212		19871218	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1986-3643666	19861220

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bond, Robert T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Frankhouser, David E., Stempel, Alan R., Timbers, Mary-Ellen M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,6
LINE COUNT: 3056
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76:32160 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel substituted benzopyranopyridine
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Richard E., East Hanover, NJ, United States
Puchalski, Chester, Dover, NJ, United States
Shavel, Jr., John, Mendham, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3962266		19760608	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1975-573668		19750501	(5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1974-534502, filed on 19 Dec 1974, now Defensive Publication No. which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1973-343613, filed on 21 Mar 1973, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1971-122498, filed on 9 Mar 1971, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Drezin, Norman A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Graddis, Albert H., Chow, Frank S., Yahwak, George M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 110
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:56:27 ON 22 AUG 2007)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:56:37 ON 22 AUG 2007
E ACETATE/CN
L1 1 S E3
E CITRATE /CN
E E3
L2 1 S E3

FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS, CHEMLIST, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:59:06 ON 22 AUG 2007
L3 44601 S L1 OR L2
L4 0 S L3 (L)(BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)

```
L5            0 S L3 (S)(BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)
L6            6 S L3 AND (BRONCHOSPASM OR BRONCHOIRRITATION OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 19:09:43 ON 22 AUG 2007

     FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 19:09:49 ON 22 AUG 2007
L7         3153 S L1 OR L2
L8            7 S L7 AND (BRONCHO? OR BRONCHO? OR BRONCHOCONSTICT?)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 19:42:22 ON 22 AUG 2007

     FILE 'CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 19:42:41 ON 22 AUG 2007
L9         2559 S SODIUM (W) ACETATE (L)  BRONCHO?
L10         217 S SODIUM (W) ACETATE (L)  BRONCHOSPASM
L11          14 S L10 AND METHACHOLINE
L12           8 S L11 AND PY<2004

=> d l12 1-8 ab ibib kwic

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 8  USPATFULL on STN
AB     Provided are compounds and compositions thereof that are useful for
       treating information, particularly pulmonary inflammations including
       asthma and asthma-related pathologies such as allergy. Also provided are
       methods for using such compounds and compositions of the invention to
       treat patients suffering from, or predisposed to develop inflammation.
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:127660  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Hypersulfated disaccharides and methods of using the
                         same for the treatment of inflammations
INVENTOR(S):             Ahmed, Tahir, Coral Gables, FL, UNITED STATES
                         Smith, Gregory, N. Miami, FL, UNITED STATES

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2003087875      A1   20030508            <--
                         US 7056898         B2   20060606
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2002-123979     A1   20020416  (10)

                                NUMBER         DATE
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PRIORITY INFORMATION:    US 2001-284790P    20010416 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    IVAX CORPORATION, 4400 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, FL,
                         33137
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              1538
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI     US 2003087875       A1  20030508                          <--
       US 7056898          B2  20060606
SUMM   . . . with poor control of asthma, increase in airway
       hyperresponsiveness to allergen, and reduced protection against
       bronchoconstriction induced by exercise, histamine, methacholine
       and allergens challenge (Bhagat etal Chest 108:1235-1238, 1995).
       Moreover, chronic use of β.sub.2radrenergic agents alone, by
       causing down regulation of. . .
DETD   . . . of coughing or gasping. By "asthma-related pathology" is meant
       a condition whose symptoms are predominantly inflammatory in nature with
       associated bronchospasm. Hence, both asthma and asthma-related
       pathologies are characterized by symptoms wich include a narrowing of
       airways, varying over short periods. . .
DETD   . . . for 48 hours. The solution was then cooled to room temperature.
       Once cooled, 100 mL of a saturated solution of sodium
       acetate (NaOAc) in ethonal was added, and the mixture was
```

stirred for 20 minutes a room temperature, diluted with 2.5 L. . .
DETD . . . for 48 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature, diluted with 20 mL of a 10% aqueous sodium acetate (NaOAc) solution, and stirred 20 minutes at room temperature, 100 mL of ethanol was added and the reaction mixture was. . .

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
AB Disclosed is a method to reduce airway hyperresponsivesness in an animal by the direct delivery to the lungs of aerosolized antibodies against T cell receptors. The method is particularly useful for treating airway hyperresponsiveness associated with allergic inflammation, is effective at extremely low doses of antibody, and does not have a substantial effect on the peripheral immune system.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:307558 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method to inhibit airway hyperresponsiveness using aerosolized T cell receptor antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Lahn, Michael F., Zionsville, IN, UNITED STATES
Born, Willi K., Denver, CO, UNITED STATES
Kanehiro, Arihiko, Okayama, JAPAN
Gelfand, Erwin, Englewood, CO, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002172677	A1	20021121	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-826319	A1	20010403 (9)	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SHERIDAN ROSS PC, 1560 BROADWAY, SUITE 1200, DENVER, CO, 80202
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 35
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1920
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 2002172677 A1 20021121 <--
SUMM . . . increases after exposure to allergen. The level of responsiveness can be demonstrated by showing increased responses to bronchoconstrictors such as methacholine (MCh). This heightened responsiveness is thought to result from a complex inflammatory cascade involving several cell types, including T lymphocytes. . .
DETD . . . narrowing of airways that can be irreversible or reversible. Airflow limitation or airway hyperresponsiveness can be caused by collagen deposition, bronchospasm, airway smooth muscle hypertrophy, airway smooth muscle contraction, mucous secretion, cellular deposits, epithelial destruction, alteration to epithelial permeability, alterations to. . . stimulus, also referred to herein as an AHR provoking stimulus. Such stimuli include, but are not limited to, an allergen, methacholine, a histamine, a leukotriene, saline, hyperventilation, exercise, sulfur dioxide, adenosine, propranolol, cold air, an antigen, bradykinin, acetylcholine, a prostaglandin, ozone,. . .
DETD . . . humans, spirometry can be used to gauge the change in respiratory function in conjunction with a provoking agent, such as methacholine or histamine. In humans, spirometry is performed by asking a person to take a deep breath and blow, as long,. . .
DETD . . . ratio) of the mammal challenged with the provoking agent. In humans, the dose or concentration of a provoking agent (i.e., methacholine or histamine) that causes a 20% fall in FEV.sub.1 (PC.sub.20FEV.sub.1) is indicative of the degree of AHR. FEV.sub.1 and FVC. . .
DETD . . . can be used interchangeably with the phrase "AHR provoking stimulus". Preferred provoking agents or stimulus include, for example, an allergen, methacholine, a histamine, organic irritants,

irritating gases and chemicals, a leukotriene, saline, hyperventilation, exercise, sulfur dioxide, adenosine, propranolol, cold air, an antigen, bradykinin, acetylcholine, a prostaglandin, ozone, environmental air pollutants and mixtures thereof. Preferably, for experimental induction of AHR, methacholine (Mch) is used as a provoking agent.. Preferred concentrations of Mch to use in a concentration-response curve are between about. . .

DETD [0044] In one embodiment, the method of the present invention decreases methacholine responsiveness in the mammal. Preferably, the method of the present invention results in an improvement in a mammal's PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value. . . the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained before use of the present method when the mammal is provoked with a first concentration of methacholine is the same as the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained after use of the present method when the mammal is provoked with double the amount of the first concentration of methacholine. Preferably, the method of the present invention results in an improvement in a mammal's PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value such that the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1. . . use of the present method when the mammal is provoked with between about 0.01 mg/ml to about 8 mg/ml of methacholine is the same as the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained after the use of the present method when the mammal is provoked with between about 0.02 mg/ml to about 16 mg/ml of methacholine.

DETD . . . the physiological conditions of the recipient, for example, by enhancing chemical stability and isotonicity. Suitable auxiliary substances include, for example, sodium acetate, sodium chloride, sodium lactate, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, and other substances used to produce phosphate buffer, Tris buffer, and bicarbonate. . .

DETD . . . that the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained before administration of the antibody when the mammal is provoked with a first concentration of methacholine is the same as the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained after administration of the antibody when the mammal is provoked with double the amount of the first concentration of methacholine. A preferred amount of an antibody comprises an amount that results in an improvement in a mammal's PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value such. . . that the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained before administration of the antibody is between about 0.01 mg/ml to about 8 mg/ml of methacholine is the same as the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained after administration of the antibody is between about 0.02 mg/ml to about 16 mg/ml of methacholine.

DETD [0098] Airway responsiveness was assessed as a change in airway function after challenge with aerosolized methacholine (MCh) via the airways. Anesthetized, tracheostomized mice were mechanically ventilated and lung function was assessed as a modification to previously. . .

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB Disclosed is a method to reduce airway hyperresponsiveness, such as allergen-induced airway hyperresponsiveness, in a mammal by administering an agent that increases the biological activity of a CGRP receptor. Also disclosed are methods for identifying compounds useful in the present method.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:218465 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for reducing allergen-induced airway hyperresponsiveness
INVENTOR(S): Gelfand, Erwin W., Englewood, CO, United States
Dakhama, Azzeddine, Denver, CO, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001046955	A1	20011129	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-809753	A1	20010314 (9)	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-189622P	20000314 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: National Jewish medical and research center, 1400 Jackson street, Denver, CO, 80202-5141
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2498
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 2001046955 A1 20011129 <--
DETD . . . caused a significant depletion of CGRP in the airways of sensitized mice with subsequent development of increased airway responsiveness to methacholine. Treatment with anti-VLA4 or anti-IL5, which blocked the recruitment of eosinophils, prevented allergen-mediated depletion of CGRP and abolished the subsequent. . .
DETD [0030] As demonstrated in the Examples section, a CGRP receptor antagonist had no effect on airway responsiveness to methacholine, thus clearly demonstrating that endogenous CGRP does not contribute to the development of AHR in sensitized mice. In contrast, administration. . . prior to allergen challenge or after, just before the assessment of airway function, fully restored normal airway responsiveness to inhaled methacholine, an effect that was neutralized by a pretreatment of mice with the receptor antagonist CGRP(8-37). Thus, CGRP can act through. . .
DETD . . . the present inventors have demonstrated that CGRP, given either by intraperitoneal or by an inhalation route, completely abolished AHR to methacholine in mice that were sensitized and challenged with ovalbumin, and which developed a characteristic allergic airway eosinophilic inflammation. The present. . .
DETD . . . narrowing of airways that can be irreversible or reversible. Airflow limitation or airway hyperresponsiveness can be caused by collagen deposition, bronchospasm, airway smooth muscle hypertrophy, airway smooth muscle contraction, mucous secretion, cellular deposits, epithelial destruction, alteration to epithelial permeability, alterations to. . . stimulus, also referred to herein as an AHR provoking stimulus. Such stimuli include, but are not limited to, an allergen, methacholine, a histamine, a leukotriene, saline, hyperventilation, exercise, sulfur dioxide, adenosine, propranolol, cold air, an antigen, bradykinin, acetylcholine, a prostaglandin, ozone,. . .
DETD . . . humans, spirometry can be used to gauge the change in respiratory function in conjunction with a provoking agent, such as methacholine or histamine. In humans, spirometry is performed by asking a person to take a deep breath and blow, as long,. . .
DETD . . . ratio) of the mammal challenged with the provoking agent. In humans, the dose or concentration of a provoking agent (i.e., methacholine or histamine) that causes a 20% fall in FEV.sub.1 (PC.sub.20FEV.sub.1) is indicative of the degree of AHR. FEV.sub.1 and FVC. . .
DETD . . . can be used interchangeably with the phrase "AHR provoking stimulus". Preferred provoking agents or stimulus include, for example, an allergen, methacholine, a histamine, organic irritants, irritating gases and chemicals, a leukotriene, saline, hyperventilation, exercise, sulfur dioxide, adenosine, propranolol, cold air, an antigen, bradykinin, acetylcholine, a prostaglandin, ozone, environmental air pollutants and mixtures thereof. Preferably, for experimental induction of AHR, methacholine (Mch) is used as a provoking agent. Preferred concentrations of Mch to use in a concentration-response curve are between about. . .
DETD [0041] In one embodiment, the method of the present invention decreases methacholine responsiveness in the mammal. Preferably, the method of the present invention results in an improvement in a mammal's

PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value. . . the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained before use of the present method when the mammal is provoked with a first concentration of methacholine is the same as the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained after use of the present method when the mammal is provoked with double the amount of the first concentration of methacholine. Preferably, the method of the present invention results in an improvement in a mammal's PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value such that the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1. . . use of the present method when the mammal is provoked with between about 0.01 mg/ml to about 8 mg/ml of methacholine is the same as the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained after the use of the present method when the mammal is provoked with between about 0.02 mg/ml to about 16 mg/ml of methacholine.

DETD . . . invention, an effective amount of an agent to administer to a mammal includes an amount that is capable of decreasing methacholine responsiveness without being toxic to the mammal. A preferred effective amount of an agent comprises an amount that is capable. . .

DETD . . . the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained before administration of the an agent when the mammal is provoked with a first concentration of methacholine is the same as the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained after administration of the an agent when the mammal is provoked with double the amount of the first concentration of methacholine. A preferred amount of an agent comprises an amount that results in an improvement in a mammal's PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value such. . . the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained before administration of the an agent is between about 0.01 mg/ml to about 8 mg/ml of methacholine is the same as the PC.sub.20methacholineFEV.sub.1 value obtained after administration of the an agent is between about 0.02 mg/ml to about 16 mg/ml of methacholine.

DETD [0108] Suitable auxiliary substances include, for example, sodium acetate, sodium chloride, sodium lactate, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, and other substances used to produce phosphate buffer, Tris buffer, and bicarbonate. . .

DETD . . . 186, 449-454) by measuring changes in lung resistance (R.sub.L) and dynamic compliance (Cdyn) in response to intratracheal challenge with aerosolized methacholine at doses of 1.56, 3.125, 6.25 and 12.5 mg/ml in saline. Baseline values were recorded from data obtained after intra-tracheal. . .

DETD . . . from the airways of sensitized mice in an eosinophil-dependent manner that contributes to the development of an exaggerated bronchoconstriction to methacholine and when present, CGRP can restore normal airway tone. These findings demonstrate that a deficit in the airway content of. . .

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB A method is provided for treating a hypersensitivity disease comprising parenterally administering to a human afflicted with such a disease an amount of an anionic polymer effective to counteract the symptoms of a disease selected from the group consisting of bronchial asthma, eosinophil-associated nasal inflammation and vernal conjunctivitis, by counteracting the effect of at least one cationic toxin released by the eosinophils of said human.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:131392 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for the treatment of bronchial asthma and like hypersensitivity diseases by administration of anionic polymers

INVENTOR(S): Gleich, Gerald J., Rochester, MN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Donlar Corporation, Bedford Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5827512 19981027 <--
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1997-790285 19970128 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-120125, filed on 10 Sep 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5681555 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-689154, filed on 22 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5250293
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Olson & Hierl, Ltd.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1137
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5827512 19981027 <--

SUMM . . . a marked irritability of the respiratory tract to nonspecific stimuli including cold air, dust, and, in the laboratory, to inhaled methacholine. Indeed, this hyperreactivity is a diagnostic criterion for asthma (N. J. Gross et al., in Allergy, Principles and Practice, Vol.. . . MBP in lung secretions; both the numbers of eosinophils and the MBP concentration were significantly correlated with bronchial hyperreactivity to methacholine (R. H. Gundel et al., J. Appl. Physiol., 68 779 (1990)).

DETD . . . bronchi during asthmatic attacks, and here the MBP presumably triggers bronchial constriction and the sensitivity of the bronchi to inhaled methacholine. It is also known that pharmaceutical compositions administered intravenously can reach the submucosa and reverse bronchospasm, for example, intravenous isoproterenol is utilized to treat bronchial asthma. Fryer et al. have shown in the guinea pig that. . .

DETD Sodium salts of amino acids, sodium salts of amino acid polymers (Table I), RPMI-1640 medium containing L-glutamine and methacholine were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, Mo.). Defined calf serum (DCS) was obtained from Hyclone Laboratories, Inc. (Logan,. . .

DETD . . . at 40,000+g for 5 minutes. The supernatant was fractionated at 4° C. on a Sephadex G-50 column equilibrated with 0.025M sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.2) containing 0.15M NaCl (column buffer). Fractions from the second protein peak containing ECP were pooled, dialyzed, lyophilized. . .

DETD . . . was used to supplement anesthesia when needed. The baseline respiratory system resistance (Rrs) was monitored for 15 minutes followed by methacholine dose-response determinations. The broncho-constrictor response to inhaled methacholine was used to determine airway responsiveness by the methodology C. D. Wegner et al., Respir. Physiol., 55, 47 (1984) and. . .

DETD After completion of the methacholine dose-response, each animal received an aerosol treatment of either vehicle or polyglutamic acid salt (P-4886, 61,200 mol wt). Rrs was. . . which the animals were allowed to recover from anesthesia. At 2 hr postinstillation, each animal was anesthetized (ketamine/xylazine), intubated and methacholine dose-response determinations were performed. The study was designed so that the sodium polyglutamate treatment experiments were bracketed by control (vehicle). . .

DETD c) Intratracheal MBP Instillation. Native MBP was diluted in pH 4.3 0.025M sodium acetate buffer containing 0.15M NaCl to a concentration of 200 μg/ml immediately prior to instillation. A total of 5 ml (1. . . a 5 ml syringe. As control fluids, PBS and column buffer were tested and produced no effect on Rrs or methacholine sensitivity.

DETD f) Methacholine Dose-Response Determinations. Bronchial responsiveness was assessed by performing cumulative methacholine dose-response determinations (R. H. Gundel et al., J. Appl. Physiol., 68, 779 (1990)). After an initial aerosol challenge with vehicle (PBS), increasing concentrations of methacholine

were administered until increases in Rrs of 100 to 200 percent were obtained. Aerosol challenges were separated by 5-8 minutes. . . or until Rrs returned to baseline values. Linear interpolation on a logarithmic scale was used to estimate the dose of methacholine at which a 100 percent increase in Rrs would have occurred (methacholine PC.sub.100).

DETD The effects of MBP instillation on airway responsiveness to inhaled methacholine during control and polyglutamic acid salt treatment studies were also tested. MBP administration alone resulted in a dramatic increase in airway responsiveness as indicated by a 10-fold decrease in the calculated dose of methacholine required to cause a 100% increase in Rrs ("the methacholine PC.sub.100 value"). Polyglutamic acid salt pretreatment significantly inhibited the MBP-induced increase in airway responsiveness in each animal studied.

DETD . . . will be instilled into the monkeys' airway to cause an immediate increase in Rrs and increased airway responsiveness to inhaled methacholine. Monkeys will be pretreated with the sodium salt of polyglutamic acid to demonstrate that the parenteral administration of polyglutamic acid. . .

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB A method is provided for treating a hypersensitivity disease comprising parenterally administering to a human afflicted with such a disease an amount of an anionic polymer effective to counteract the symptoms of a disease selected from the group consisting of bronchial asthma, eosinophil-associated nasal inflammation and vernal conjunctivitis, by counteracting the effect of at least one cationic toxin released by the eosinophils of said human.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:99012 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for the treatment of bronchial asthma by parenteral administration of anionic polymers
INVENTOR(S): Gleich, Gerald J., 799 SW. Third St., Rochester, MN, United States 55902

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5681555		19971028	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-120125		19930910	(8)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20101005			

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-689154, filed on 22 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5250293
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1038
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5681555 19971028 <--

SUMM . . . a marked irritability of the respiratory tract to nonspecific stimuli including cold air, dust, and, in the laboratory, to inhaled methacholine. Indeed, this hyperreactivity is a diagnostic criterion for asthma (N.J. Gross et al., in Allergy, Principles and Practice, Vol. I., . . . MBP in lung secretions; both the numbers of eosinophils and the MBP concentration were significantly correlated with bronchial hyperreactivity to methacholine (R. H. Gundel et al., J. Appl. Physiol., 68 779 (1990)).

DETD . . . bronchi during asthmatic attacks, and here the MBP presumably triggers bronchial constriction and the sensitivity of the bronchi to inhaled methacholine. It is also known that pharmaceutical compositions administered intravenously can reach the submucosa and reverse bronchospasm, for example, intravenous isoproterenol is utilized to treat bronchial asthma. Fryer et al. have shown in the

guinea pig that. . .

DETD Sodium salts of amino acids, sodium salts of amino acid polymers (Table I), RPMI-1640 medium containing L-glutamine and methacholine were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, Mo.). Defined calf serum (DCS) was obtained from Hyclone Laboratories, Inc. (Logan,. . .

DETD . . . at 40,000+g for 5 minutes. The supernatant was fractionated at 4° C. on a Sephadex G-50 column equilibrated with 0.025M sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.2) containing 0.15M NaCl (column buffer). Fractions from the second protein peak containing ECP were pooled, dialyzed, lyophilized. . .

DETD . . . was used to supplement anesthesia when needed. The baseline respiratory system resistance (Rrs) was monitored for 15 minutes followed by methacholine dose-response determinations. The broncho-constrictor response to inhaled methacholine was used to determine airway responsiveness by the methodology C. D. Wegner et al., Respir. Physiol., 55, 47 (1984) and. . .

DETD After completion of the methacholine dose-response, each animal received an aerosol treatment of either vehicle or polyglutamic acid salt (P-4886, 61,200 mol wt). Rrs was. . . which the animals were allowed to recover from anesthesia. At 2 hr postinstillation, each animal was anesthetized (ketamine/xylazine), intubated and methacholine dose-response determinations were performed. The study was designed so that the sodium polyglutamate treatment experiments were bracketed by control (vehicle). . .

DETD c) Intratracheal MBP Instillation. Native MBP was diluted in pH 4.3 0.025M sodium acetate buffer containing 0.15M NaCl to a concentration of 200 μg/ml immediately prior to instillation. A total of 5 ml (1. . . a 5 ml syringe. As control fluids, PBS and column buffer were tested and produced no effect on Rrs or methacholine sensitivity.

DETD f) Methacholine Dose-Response Determinations. Bronchial responsiveness was assessed by performing cumulative methacholine dose-response determinations (R. H. Gundel et al., J. Appl. Physiol., 68, 779 (1990)). After an initial aerosol challenge with vehicle (PBS), increasing concentrations of methacholine were administered until increases in Rrs of 100 to 200 percent were obtained. Aerosol challenges were separated by 5-8 minutes. . . or until Rrs returned to baseline values. Linear interpolation on a logarithmic scale was used to estimate the dose of methacholine at which a 100 percent increase in Rrs would have occurred (methacholine PC.sub.100).

DETD The effects of MBP instillation on airway responsiveness to inhaled methacholine during control and polyglutamic acid salt treatment studies were also tested. MBP administration alone resulted in a dramatic increase in airway responsiveness as indicated by a 10-fold decrease in the calculated dose of methacholine required to cause a 100% increase in Rrs ("the methacholine PC.sub.100 value"). Polyglutamic acid salt pretreatment significantly inhibited the MBP-induced increase in airway responsiveness in each animal studied.

DETD . . . will be instilled into the monkeys' airway to cause an immediate increase in Rrs and increased airway responsiveness to inhaled methacholine. Monkeys will be pretreated with the sodium salt of polyglutamic acid to demonstrate that the parenteral administration of polyglutamic acid. . .

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB A method is provided for treating a hypersensitivity disease comprising parenterally administering to a human afflicted with such a disease an amount of an anionic polymer effective to counteract the symptoms of a disease selected from the group consisting of bronchial asthma, eosinophil-associated nasal inflammation and vernal conjunctivitis, by counteracting the effect of at least one cationic toxin released by the eosinophils of said human.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:20892 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method for the treatment of eosinophil-associated

conditions with anionic polymers

INVENTOR(S): Gleich, Gerald J., 799 SW. Third St., Rochester, MN, United States 55902

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5498410		19960312	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-129439		19930930 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-120125, filed on 10 Sep 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-689154, filed on 22 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5250293

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Webman, Edward J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Schwegman, Lundberg & Woesner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1198
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

PI US 5498410 19960312 <--

SUMM . . . a marked irritability of the respiratory tract to nonspecific stimuli including cold air, dust, and, in the laboratory, to inhaled methacholine. Indeed, this hyperreactivity is a diagnostic criterion for asthma (N. J. Gross et al., in Allergy, Principles and Practice, Vol.. . . MBP in lung secretions; both the numbers of eosinophils and the MBP concentration were significantly correlated with bronchial hyperreactivity to methacholine (R. H. Gundel et al., J. Appl. Physiol., 68 779 (1990)).

DETD . . . bronchi during asthmatic attacks, and here the MBP presumably triggers bronchial constriction and the sensitivity of the bronchi to inhaled methacholine. It is also known that pharmaceutical compositions administered intravenously can reach the submucosa and reverse bronchospasm, for example, intravenous isoproterenol is utilized to treat bronchial asthma. Fryer et al. have shown in the guinea pig that. . .

DETD Sodium salts of amino acids, sodium salts of amino acid polymers (Table I), RPMI-1640 medium containing L-glutamine and methacholine were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, Mo.). Defined calf serum (DCS) was obtained from Hyclone Laboratories, Inc. (Logan,. . .

DETD . . . at 40,000+g for 5 minutes. The supernatant was fractionated at 4° C. on a Sephadex G-50 column equilibrated with 0.025M sodium acetate buffer (pH 4.2) containing 0.15M NaCl (column buffer). Fractions from the second protein peak containing ECP were pooled, dialyzed, lyophilized. . .

DETD . . . was used to supplement anesthesia when needed. The baseline respiratory system resistance (Rrs) was monitored for 15 minutes followed by methacholine dose-response determinations. The bronchoconstrictor response to inhaled methacholine was used to determine airway responsiveness by the methodology C. D. Wegner et al., Respir. Physiol., 55, 47 (1984) and. . .

DETD After completion of the methacholine dose-response, each animal received an aerosol treatment of either vehicle or polyglutamic acid salt (P-4886, 61,200 mol wt). Rrs was. . . which the animals were allowed to recover from anesthesia. At 2 hr postinstillation, each animal was anesthetized (ketamine/xylazine), intubated and methacholine dose-response determinations were performed. The study was designed so that the sodium polyglutamate treatment experiments were bracketed by control (vehicle). . .

DETD c) Intratracheal MBP Instillation. Native MBP was diluted in pH 4.3 0.025M sodium acetate buffer containing 0.15M NaCl to a concentration of 200 μg/ml immediately prior to instillation. A total of 5 ml (1. . . a 5 ml syringe. As control fluids, PBS and column buffer were tested and produced no effect on Rrs or

methacholine sensitivity.

DETD f) Methacholine Dose-Response Determinations. Bronchial responsiveness was assessed by performing cumulative methacholine dose-response determinations (R. H. Gundel et at., J. Appl. Physiol., 68, 779 (1990)). After an initial aerosol challenge with vehicle (PBS), increasing concentrations of methacholine were administered until increases in Rrs of 100 to 200 percent were obtained. Aerosol challenges were separated by 5-8 minutes. . . or until Rrs returned to baseline values. Linear interpolation on a logarithmic scale was used to estimate the dose of methacholine at which a 100 percent increase in Rrs would have occurred (methacholine PC.sub.100).

DETD The effects of MBP instillation on airway responsiveness to inhaled methacholine during control and polyglutamic acid salt treatment studies were also tested. MBP administration alone resulted in a dramatic increase in airway responsiveness as indicated by a 10-fold decrease in the calculated dose of methacholine required to cause a 100% increase in Rrs ("the methacholine PC.sub.100 value"). Polyglutamic acid salt pretreatment significantly inhibited the MBP-induced increase in airway responsiveness in each animal studied.

DETD . . . will be instilled into the monkeys' airway to cause an immediate increase in Rrs and increased airway responsiveness to inhaled methacholine. Monkeys will be pretreated with the sodium salt of polyglutamic acid to demonstrate that the parenteral administration of polyglutamic acid. . .

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

AB There are described new condensed diazepinones of general formula ##STR1## wherein .circle.B represents one of the divalent groups ##STR2## and D represents the groups ##STR3## and X.sup.1, X.sup.2 represents a .dbd.CH-- group or, if .circle.B assumes the meaning of the divalent group S, U or W, they may also represent an N atom, A.sup.1 and A.sup.2 in general represent lower alkylene groups, Z represents a C--C bond or the groups, --O--, --S--, --CH.sub.2 --, or --(CH.sub.2).sub.2 --; R represents hydrogen or methyl, R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 generally represent alkyl groups which, together with the nitrogen atom between them, may also form a saturated monocylic, heterocyclic group, R.sub.3 represents alkyl, chlorine or hydrogen, R.sub.4 represents hydrogen or methyl, R.sup.5 and R.sup.6 represent hydrogen, halogen or alkyl, R.sub.7 represents hydrogen, chlorine or methyl, R.sup.8 represents hydrogen or lower alkyl, R.sup.9 represents hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl and R.sup.10 represents hydrogen or methyl and R.sup.12 represents branched or unbranched alkyl. The compounds of general formula I and the acid addition salts thereof may be resolved into their isomers. The compounds of formula I and their salts may be used as vagal pacemakers for the treatment of bradycardia and bradyarrhythmia.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:84249 USPATFULL

TITLE: Condensed diazepinones, processes for preparing them and pharmaceutical compositions containing these compounds

INVENTOR(S): Engel, Wolfhard, Biberach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Eberlein, Wolfgang, Biberach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Mihm, Gerhard, Biberach, Germany, Federal Republic of
Trummlitz, Gunter, Warthausen, Germany, Federal Republic of
Mayer, Norbert, Biberach, Germany, Federal Republic of
De Jonge, Adriaan, Driebergen, Netherlands

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dr. Karl Thomae GmbH, Biberach an der Riss, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4873236		19891010	<--

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1987-136212 19871218 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1986-3643666	19861220

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bond, Robert T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Frankhouser, David E., Stempel, Alan R., Timbers, Mary-Ellen M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,6
LINE COUNT: 3056
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 4873236 19891010 <--
SUMM . . . is done in the absence of any additional hydrogen chloride acceptors, for example sodium carbonate, potassium hydrogen carbonate, triethylamine or sodium acetate, the hydrochlorides of the desired compounds are formed directly and may be isolated after the removal of the catalyst by. . .
SUMM . . . formula I which are not satisfactorily resorbed owing to their poor lipophilicity are suitable for use by inhalation to treat bronchospasm, for example in asthmatic diseases; compared with the quaternary ammonium salts, for example ipratropium bromide, used hitherto for this indication,. . .
SUMM . . . was removed and incubated in Krebs-Henseleit solution in an organ bath. Contractions were produced by means of increasing concentrations of methacholine (M) so that a full concentration-activity curve could be plotted. Then M was washed out, the test substance was added. . .

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
AB Disclosed is a novel substituted benzopyranopyridine which is active as a bronchodilator agent.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76:32160 USPATFULL
TITLE: Novel substituted benzopyranopyridine
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Richard E., East Hanover, NJ, United States
Puchalski, Chester, Dover, NJ, United States
Shavel, Jr., John, Mendham, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Company, Morris Plains, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3962266		19760608	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1975-573668		19750501 (5)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1974-534502, filed on 19 Dec 1974, now Defensive Publication No. which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1973-343613, filed on 21 Mar 1973, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1971-122498, filed on 9 Mar 1971, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
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NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 110
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
PI US 3962266 19760608 <--
SUMM . . . or amyl alcohol; polar aprotic solvents as dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide and the like, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane. Suitable bases are potassium carbonate, sodium acetate or triethylamine and the like.

SUMM EXAMPLE 2

TEST ANIMAL:
Male albino guinea pigs (250-350 gm)
ROUTE OF
ADMINISTRATION:
Intraperitoneal
DOSES: 25 mg/kg
SPASMOGENS:
Acetylcholine chloride
0.3%
Histamine 0.1% (most frequently
Methacholine chloride (Mecholyl)
0.1% used)
Serotonin creatinine sulfate
1.25%
PROCEDURE: Pigs are continuously exposed to a spasmogen for 10 min.;
delivery is. . .
SUMM . . . Example 1 is active as a bronchodilator for all spasmogens listed in Example 2, and protects the guinea pig against bronchospasm for a duration up to four hours at an oral dose of 10 mg/kg. Thus, it is more effective against bronchospasm than aminophylline, a commercial product used in the treatment of bronchial asthma and pulmonary edema, which protects the guinea pig against identical bronchospasm for less than two hours at a dose of 100 mg/kg. In addition, the compound of Example 1 reverses pilocarpine.
. .

=> dupe remove l12
DUPE IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> dup remove l12
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
L13 8 DUP REMOVE L12 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>
=> save all c10814633/l
L# LIST L1-L13 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'C10814633/L'

=> exit
ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	105.92	224.96

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 20:21:06 ON 22 AUG 2007